

vocational training program must be related directly to the occupational needs of the local labor market.

The new bill increases Federal aid to public libraries sixfold, from \$7½ million annually to \$45 million. It also removes an existing restriction which limits aid to rural areas and to communities which have 10,000 population or less. If that ban is kept out of the final bill, Charleston's public library system could receive Federal aid for the first time. West Virginia received \$182,796 in library aid during fiscal 1962. The new bill would raise that figure to more than half a million dollars in the coming fiscal year.

The most controversial parts of the President's educational package are: a basic education program for adults who haven't finished grade school; Federal loans for the construction of higher education facilities; and Federal grants for elementary and secondary school systems which could be used either for bricks and mortar or for salaries.

The basic education program, would be worth about \$85,000 to West Virginia during the next fiscal year. It is opposed by southerners; they fear it would encourage Negroes to vote and seek better jobs, thus destroying the semi-feudal society that still exists in many areas below the Mason-Dixon line.

The bill commits a billion dollars for construction of college and university academic facilities. One of the beneficiaries would be West Virginia University, which recently announced plans for a \$80 million expansion program, but is almost certainly going to have trouble digging up the cash. If this Federal aid program was approved, it would entitle West Virginia to as much as \$125 million in long-term, low-interest loans.

But construction loans are caught in a crossfire between public and private school advocates. Each group, basically, wants grants instead because they don't have to be repaid. However, both the administration and those against Federal aid to private schools say general grants to nonpublic educational institutions are unconstitutional.

This is also the argument underlying the debate over Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools. The pending bill authorizes \$400 million in grants to local school districts in fiscal 1964. West Virginia's share would be about \$5.5 million.

In fiscal 1962, about \$22 million was spent on public school construction throughout the State. Just imagine how many double shifts and leaky, drafty, decrepit school-houses could have been eliminated if this figure had been \$5.5 million higher.

SOVIET MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN CUBA

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, on February 10, 1963, I made a report on station WGAN, of Portland, Maine, to the listeners of that area. I ask unanimous consent that that broadcast of mine be placed in the body of the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the broadcast was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH, CONGRESSIONAL REPORT, WGAN, PORTLAND, MAINE, FEBRUARY 10, 1963

Since reporting to you on this program 4 weeks ago there has been a great change in the atmosphere here in Washington. Four weeks ago Congress had just started its session—and that start had been in an atmosphere of great national confidence stemming from the Cuban stand that President Kennedy had taken in the latter part of October just before the November congressional elections.

I shall never forget how Americans held their heads high the morning of October 22, 1962, after the President had made his speech the night before announcing that we would fight if Khrushchev did not remove the Russian missiles in Cuba aimed at the United States. At long last, we had decided to stop Khrushchev from pushing us around. And Americans, Republicans as well as Democrats, were very proud of their Democratic President.

Much of that feeling of pride still existed 4 weeks ago when I spoke to you on this program at the beginning of the congressional session. But that it is not true today. For most of that feeling has now gone from Washington—and from back in Maine and throughout the Nation, if the letters I receive are any indication of how the public now feels.

That former feeling of pride and confidence has now been replaced with a feeling of suspicion, distrust, lack of confidence, and some resentment—a feeling of resentment of the possibility of having been misled with reports that were too rosy and too sugar-coated and did not give the more disturbing facts.

Growing numbers of Americans are beginning to wonder just what is the situation in Cuba—just what did we accomplish or not accomplish back in October 1962 on the Cuban crisis—was the threat removed or not?

Now several Members of Congress are reporting that there is a heavy Russian military buildup in Cuba—some charging that all the missiles were not removed. The Kennedy administration denies the charges made by the Congressmen. The usually impeccably cool Secretary of Defense in his denial makes attacks on Members of Congress—and finds the lack of confidence so bad that he had to have a 2-hour national TV program.

The result is that again the American people are confused—they don't know who is telling them the truth—whether the Kennedy administration is telling them the truth—or whether Senators and Representatives, both Democrats and Republicans, are telling them the truth in their charges of a threatening Russian buildup in Cuba.

But this much they do know. First, they know that during the Cuban crisis, Khrushchev offered a deal to President Kennedy—a deal that Khrushchev would remove the Russian missiles in Cuba if Kennedy would remove the American missiles in Turkey. Americans were proud when President Kennedy turned that deal down. But now they wondered when they read within the past few days the announcement of President Kennedy that American missiles were being taken out of Turkey. While the reason given is obsolescence, Americans still wonder if a deal wasn't actually made during the crisis—with an agreement that the American missiles would be removed from Turkey after the crisis blew over. For the American public is more intelligent than perhaps some people realize—and the American public recognizes that the American missiles in Turkey now are hardly any more obsolete than they were during the October crisis just a little more than 3 months ago. They see that whatever the reason may be—that Khrushchev has achieved his objective with our missiles being removed from Turkey as he had demanded.

They remember the Kennedy ultimatum of on-site inspection—but now they see that there was no follow through on this—and now the Kennedy administration defensively admits it can't be really sure of what is in Cuba because it hasn't made on-the-ground inspections.

There is another fact that stands out in the mind of the American public—that fact is that Senator KENNETH KEATINGE was so

right so far as advanced last year on the Russian military buildup in Cuba and the missile threat. They remember how the Kennedy administration denied his charges—how the Kennedy administration castigated Senator KEATINGE—how he was pilloried on the Senate floor by members for the Kennedy administration.

But they remember how subsequently the Kennedy administration had to admit how right Senator KEATINGE was and how wrong the Kennedy administration was at the very times the Kennedy administration was issuing heated denials and castigating Senator KEATINGE.

And now they see and hear Senator KEATINGE speaking up again and warning about a heavy Russian military buildup in Cuba—and again they see the Kennedy administration issuing heated denials and castigating Senator KEATINGE calling his warnings irresponsible and disgraceful.

But the memory of the American public is not so short as some would like it to be—and the feeling of the American public is that with Senator KEATINGE having been so right before, the American public is not quickly going to accept the claims of the Kennedy administration that Senator KEATINGE is wrong now—and is irresponsible and disgraceful. I think the American public is going to be inclined to believe that it is Senator KEATINGE who is telling them the truth and sounding a needed warning until the Kennedy administration can prove otherwise.

In fact, the American public can say now, "Why this is where we came in last year. It looks like a replay of the Keating-Kennedy match of 1962 in which KEATINGE scored a knockout and a victory for the American people getting the truth."

A further fact that stands out in the confusion of the charges, countercharges and denials that dominate the air in Washington now on the Cuban controversy is that the Democratic chairman of the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee ordered an investigation into determining just how great was the reported Russian military buildup in Cuba. And in that investigation the CIA Director admits that there is a threat in Cuba.

To the American public, this action of investigation drowns out the heated denials of the Kennedy administration—for the American public recognizes that the Cuban situation has gotten so bad that a member of President Kennedy's own Democratic Party has ordered a congressional investigation of the matter.

Added to this controversy which is causing the American public to have doubts about what agreements really were made on Cuba about how much we actually did stand up—or did not stand up to—Khrushchev in October 1962—of what happened behind the scenes as compared to what was told the American people at the time—of what is the danger now—what is the military situation—what is the actual truth in the matter—and how much is actually being given of the truth to the people by the Kennedy administration.

Added to this controversy is the recent declaration of the Attorney General, brother of President Kennedy, that no air cover had even been assured for the Bay of Pigs invasion. Some Congressmen have accused the Attorney General of attempting to rewrite history in such a statement. I make no such accusation against him. But I don't see what good purpose his declaration can accomplish. Despite his denial, millions of Americans will believe otherwise.

This much we do know. First, that the Bay of Pigs invasion ended in a fiasco—that it constituted one of the most humiliating defeats our country has ever suffered. Second, we know that President Kennedy